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ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

KCETKA HOME SERVICE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 27 1950

PRAHA

Bulletin No. 3./554/

Prague, July 25th, 1950
9.30 p.m.

THE SECRET OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S SUCCESS

Prague, July 25th

Addressing a miners meeting at the Slovak coal miners centre of Handlová vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Viliam Široký said that the secret of the victory of the Korean people over the forces of the aggressor rested in the great idea, in the great love for freedom and the longing for a free life without exploiters.

American imperialism by its attack on the Korean people wanted to strengthen its position in the Far East, to subjugate the courageous Korean nation and to turn Korea into a colony. American imperialism, vice-Premier Široký went on, acted like a thief who cries "catch the thief". American imperialism wanted to show the world that not it but the Korean people was the aggressor. Everyone knew that American imperialism had prepared to support the South Korean puppet Government in its attack on North Korea. American imperialism was now going so far as to try to put the United Nations Organisation into the service of its imperialist policy.

"The Czechoslovak people together with the great Soviet people categorically demand that the divisions of American imperialism and its aeroplanes be immediately withdrawn from Korea and that America stops its policy of preparing a third world war. The heroic defence of the Koreans against American imperialism is the best contribution towards the international peace movement."

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SWISS MESSAGE TO THE STUDENTS CONGRESS

Prague, July 25th

The Secretariat in Prague of the International Union of Students has received a message of greetings sent by the Chairman of the Swiss Committee of Defenders of Peace Mr. Bonard on the occasion of the forthcoming second students congress to be held here mid August.

"Students must be united in the struggle for peace," Mr. Bonard's message reads, "they must prevent science from being abused for military purposes. No student must forget that the scientific branch in which he is working must serve mankind and all science must serve progress and peace."

PUNJAB STUDENTS APPLYING FOR I.U.S. MEMBERSHIP

Prague, July 25th

The Secretariat in Prague of the International Union of Students has received from the Democratic Students Federation of the Punjab an application for membership in the IUS, it is announced today.

Press Comment:

SOVIET HELP IN COMBATING COLORADO BEETLE

Prague, July 25th

"Z e m ě d ě l s k é N o v i n y" in its leading article of tomorrow comments on the arrival in Czechoslovakia a few days ago of a group of Soviet experts in combating field insects and a number of Soviet special aircraft to help fight the Colorado beetle.

The Soviet help, the paper writes, is a further great expression of fraternal assistance which the great country of

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Socialism is constantly rendering our country and people.

"We express our profound gratitude to the Soviet people for it. Our contempt and hatred turns against those criminals who have deliberately spread that plague over our fields. They, too, the American imperialists, have sent aircraft to us. They stealthily approached our territory to spread a plague, to destroy the fruits of our work," the article concludes.

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PRAHA

Bulletin No.1. /552/

Prague, July 25th, 1950

9.30 a.m.

VLADIMIR POPTOMOV RECEIVED BY INFORMATION MINISTER

Prague, July 25th

The Bulgarian vice-Premier Vladimir Poptomov was yesterday received by the Minister of Information Václav Kopecký, with whom he discussed Czechoslovak-Bulgarian cultural relations.

Mr. Poptomov was accompanied by Dr. Nencho Nikolayev, the Bulgarian Ambassador to Prague.

FRENCH MINERS IN MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ

Mariánské Lázně, July 25th

Eightyseven French miners arrived here yesterday for a fortnight's holiday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions Council. They include a number of women working on open cast mines.

Groups of Rumanian, Polish and Hungarian workers are already spending their holiday in the spa.

"PEACE FOR KOREA!"

Prague, July 25th

Among many comments on the war in Korea sent to the Czechoslovak Committee of Defenders of Peace is one from the National Artist Prof. Josef Skupa, the creator of the famous "Hurvínek and Špejbl" puppet theatre.

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The statement, published in today's Press, says: "As a member of a small nation whose development has so many times been slowed down through oppression and exploitation by the mighty of this world, I feel solidarity with a similar proletarian among nations - with Korea.

"I condemn the abuse of the United Nations and the brutal aggression in Korea. Korea for the Koreans! Peace for Korea! Peace for all just and progressive mankind!"

"O b r a n a L i d u", commenting on the Korean war, wrote today: "The soldier of the Korean people's democratic Army is better and stronger than American bombs and tanks, better than the American mercenaries who are waging an unjust war. That is why he is winning and will win."

FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Prague, July 25th

Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, the American Ambassador, has left Prague. During his absence Mr. James K. Penfield will deputise for him as Chargé d'Affaires.

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JUL 21 1950

Bulletin No.3. /544/

Prague, July 21st, 1950.

7.30 p.m.

CZECHOSLOVAK GREETINGS ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Prague, July 21st

President Klement Gottwald and other leading Czechoslovak statesmen have sent messages of greetings to Polish leaders on the occasion of the Polish National Day.

In his telegramme to President Boleslaw Bierut President Gottwald writes: "Building Socialism in their own country, the nations of Czechoslovakia are with feelings of deep friendship watching the successes of the fraternal Polish nation on its way to Socialism. May the firm brotherhood of the nations of our two countries grow and strengthen as they stand unflinchingly on the guard of world peace in the mighty camp of the progressive forces of the whole world under the leadership of the great Soviet Union".

Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Viliam Široký in a message to the Polish Foreign Minister Zykmunt Modzelewski says: "While in the past our nations were artificially estranged by the small ruling classes hostile to their own people, they are today linked by far stronger and deeper bonds than is mere good neighbourliness". Their common struggle for world peace and their common love for the Soviet Union were a firm guarantee that the two nations would march together towards permanent peace and Socialism.

A similar message was sent by the acting vice-Speaker of the National Assembly František Komzala to the President of the Polish Assembly Wladyslaw Kowalski.

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PAUL ELUARD TO ATTEND WORLD STUDENTS CONGRESS

Prague, July 21st

The French poet Paul Eluard has accepted an invitation by the International Union of Students to attend the Second World Students Congress which will be held in Prague next month.

KOREAN AGGRESSION A CRIME AGAINST PEACE

Prague, July 21st

The Prague Regional Action Committee and the regional club of National Front members of Parliament at a joint meeting tonight passed a resolution condemning "the American aggression in Korea which is a crime against peace and follows the profiteering aims of American imperialism."

The meeting, called to discuss the Korean conflict, decided that the Action Committees will hold public meetings throughout the Prague region at which the Korean war and the international situation are to be explained.

Mr. František Koktán M.P. was the main speaker at tonight's meeting. He outlined the reasons which led to the outbreak of the Korean fighting and said:

"The first aim was the prevention of a peaceful and organic unification of the Korean nation and State because the imperialists needed to extend their strategic war base. In the second place it was an attack against the UN which the imperialists have turned from an instrument of international cooperation into a jumping board for their war aims.

"Another reason for the unleashing of war in Korea was the intention to make the liberation of Formosa, an indivisible part of People's China, impossible." The aggression in Korea, Mr. Koktán concluded, was a direct assault upon the peace movement and the result of a policy of intimidation and violence.

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Prague, July 21st, 1950.

12.30 p.m.

PRAHA

" THE DAUGHTERS OF CHINA "

Karlovy Vary, July 21st

The guests of the International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary last night saw the second film of the Chinese people's Republic, an epos from the Chinese liberation struggle, "The Daughters of China". The scenario is from Yan Ee-Yan, the production by Lin Chi-Pin and Chje Chian.

The picture is full of magnificent scenes and dramatic war episodes and of examples of great courage and patriotism of the common people. One of the greatest scenes is that showing how a group of Chinese women in front of overwhelming odds chose death in the floods of a river and from machine-gun bullets rather than surrender to the enemy.

Shortly before the performance a telegramme reached the Festival bureau from Mr. Chen Yen-Ping, Chinese Minister of Culture, addressed to the Czechoslovak Minister of Information Mr. Václav Kopecký expressing the conviction that the Film Festival will largely contribute to the strengthening of international peace and international cultural relations.

A KOREAN FILM AT THE FESTIVAL

Karlovy Vary, July 21st

A long documentary film "The Song of a Friendship", the work of Korean cinematography was shown at the International Film Festival last night. The film, a description of last year's "Days

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of Korean-Soviet Friendship" is an expression of the Korean people's gratitude to the Soviet people whose Army in 1945 freed it from the Japanese invaders.

Prior to the performance Mr. Miroslav Galuška, editor of the leading Communist political and cultural weekly and leader of a creative film collective spoke on the present struggle of the Korean people for freedom and independence. He stressed the duty of all with "even greater determination to help defend world peace against the warmongers and aspirers to world domination who are just now unsuccessfully trying in Korea to execute their criminal plans."

FURTHER SHORT FILMS AT KARLOVY VARY

Karlovy Vary, July 21st

The performance of short and documentary films at the International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary was initiated by two Czechoslovak creations: A technological film "Bricks" and a reproduction of paintings of the mediaeval Czech painter, the "Master of Třeboň".

A short film from Democratic ^{Germany} depicts the production of penicillin and another gives a history of the development of the horse. There was a Chinese short film on the liberation of the Chinese North-East, a Bulgarian film on the first five years of popular Government, a Rumanian picture called "A Minute" showing the great importance of any fraction of time in national production. A Belgian feature "That They May Live" instructs would-be mothers on the importance of medical control and care during pregnancy and in maternity. A Mexican film of middle length called "Children of Darkness", produced for the Enlightenment Service of the United Nations depicts the fight against children's delinquency.

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INTERNATIONAL PROGRESSIVE FILM WORKERS
ORGANISATION IN PREPARATION

Karlovy Vary, July 21st

At a conference of film workers and film journalists held on the occasion of the Fifth International Film Festival in this Czechoslovak spa yesterday a preparatory committee was elected with the aim of establishing an international organisation of progressive film workers and journalists and creating of an international film review. The Committee includes the following members: Soviet Deputy Minister for Cinematography Mr. N.K. Semenov and Soviet film producer Mr. M.K. Kalatozov, George Sadoul and Claude Jaeger, both of France, and the Italians Giuseppe Alessandri and Glaucio Viazzi /the French and Italian delegates were the initiators of the international organisation idea/, Mr. Jerzy Töplitz, Poland, Mr. Istvan Kendö, Hungary, Mr. Christo Mazadziev, Bulgaria, Dr. Falk Harnack, Germany, Mr. David Flat, Great Britain, Mr. Yu Min, China, and a Mexican writer whose name will be announced later. Czechoslovakia is represented on the preparatory committee by Vladimír Šmeral, Karel Skřipský, Miroslav Galuška and A.M. Brousil.

At the conference which was presided over by the Czech delegate A.M. Brousil, the Soviet producer Mr. M.I. Chiaureli spoke on the new tasks of the film and expressed his conviction that this Festival would be an outstanding contribution towards the struggle for peace. He gave a number of examples to show how illogical was the thesis of l'art pour l'art and he condemned all profiteering and speculative machinations with art. With the advent of the working class to power comprehensible art, art accessible to everybody was needed. He stressed the fact that Soviet artists were simultaneously political factors for there did not exist a non-political art.

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Dr. Ján Kalina spoke of the Slovak film production which was already able to present a list of successful films.

The Chinese writer and scenarist Yu Min spoke on the development of Chinese cinematography which had been from its beginning closely connected with the Communist Party and was serving the broadest masses of the working people. The pernicious influence of American films in China was being steadily pushed out by the showing of the best works of Soviet cinematography and soon the last remnants of bourgeois ideology in cinematography would have disappeared.

Upon a motion by the Soviet delegate Mr. Chiaureli a telegramme was sent from the Festival to the American Government protesting against the imprisonment of ten progressive Hollywood workers. The French delegate Claude Jaeger and the Italian Gluaco Viazzi supported the proposal and pointed to the effectiveness of such protest actions which was proved by the release from prison of the Turkish poet Nazi Hikmet.

The representative of the film industry of the German Democratic Republic Dr. Kurt Mätzig told the film journalists gathered at Karlovy Vary on the development and progress of the film production in Democratic Germany. He stressed that great care was taken of creating a young generation of film workers at a special film school, the pupils of which are recruited not only from general school youth but also from factories and villages. Only a very small number of former film artists were still active, the majority were new people.

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Prague, July 25th, 1950 PRAHA

12.30 p.m.

THE KARLOVY VARY FILM FESTIVAL

Mexican and Chinese Films

Karlovy Vary, July 25th

The two films shown here yesterday as part of the main Festival competition were "The Country Woman" /Pueblerina/ from Mexico and "Chao" from China.

Introducing the Mexican film, its cameraman Gabriel Figueroa told the audience that Mexico planned to produce 150 full-length films this year, as compared with 106 last year and 75 in 1948.

"The Country Woman", directed by Emilio Fernandez and with Colombia Dominguez and Roberto Canedo in the lead, is a typical Mexican village melodrama of outstanding artistic qualities, portraying the poor social conditions of the Mexican country people.

The Chinese "Chao" is the story of a Chinese woman who organizes resistance to the Japanese invaders. When her husband, a railway workers' strike leader, is arrested and killed, Chao escapes into the country and forms a partisan unit. The film ends with her capture and execution.

Directed by Sha Meng, the picture is a document of Chinese bravery in the face of suffering and oppression. The title role of the heroine is played by Shi Lien-sing.

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The Short Films Competition

Karlovy Vary, July 25th

Ten more short films were shown to the Festival audience here yesterday in the international short films competition.

Among them was the Polish "A Letter from a Miner", which appeals to Polish miners working in France to return home, and shows the successes of the Polish mining industry.

There were five nature films - "Loose Sand" and "The World of Birds" from Hungary, "Dolphin Fishing" from Bulgaria, "Autumn" from Finland, and "The House at the Old Willow" from Germany.

"The Blind Shall See" /Czechoslovakia/ shows delicate eye operations being carried out at a Prague clinic, while "White Energy" /Switzerland/ describes the work of hydro-electricity plants.

Yesterday's programme also included two French political documentaries, one from the French Youth Congress of 1948 and the second from the recent Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of France.

The International Film Conference

Karlovy Vary, July 25th

The international film conference continued here yesterday, when it met for its fourth session with David Platt /USA/, Adolf Forbert /Poland/ and Modest Savtienko /Finland/ in the honorary presidium.

The Italian film critic Ugo Casiraghi gave an account of the present situation of his country's film industry which, he said, is suffering from strong pressure by Hollywood business circles. He stressed the importance of Cinéclubs, an organisation which was helping to mobilise the Italian people to resistance against American and all reactionary films.

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The United States delegate David Platt made a severe attack on Hollywood films, which he described as having one single aim: that of teaching people to hate each other and spreading the conviction that human life is worthless. Religious films, on the contrary, used miraculous themes in order to support anti-social and unscientific thinking on the part of the people, Mr. Platt said.

He gave the close link between American film companies and mighty monopolistic trusts as the reason for this state of affairs. While during President Roosevelt's term of office Hollywood made a large number of outstanding films, today decent people were afraid to express their opinions and this had led to a decline in American pictures. "Fear has gained the upper hand in Hollywood and it has paralysed all artistic creation," Mr. Platt declared.

In conclusion he criticised the French director René Clair for his latest film, "The Devil's Beauty", dealing with the Faust legend. "Like his unsuccessful Faust, Clair started with gold and finished with sand," he said.

Mr. Modest Savtienko /Finland/ regretted to inform the conference that the situation of the film industry in Finland did not greatly differ from that in other capitalist countries. In Finland, too, Hollywood films predominated, but "the view that the best films of the world come from the East and not from the West is slowly penetrating into the broad masses of the people."

Dr. Jules Leeuwe /the Netherlands/ demanded "a merciless struggle against reactionary film censorship", while Mr. Jerzy Toeplitz /Poland/ contrasted the different conceptions of progressive tendencies in films in people's democratic and in capitalist countries.

He described the Italian film "Bitter Rice" as being "only seemingly realistic", René Clair's "The Devil's Beauty" as "exclusive and incomprehensible to the wider public", Zampa's Italian film "To Live In Peace" as having fascist tendencies, and the Austrian "The Trial" as "pretendedly progressive".

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Mr.Karel Vaněk, film critic of "Rudé Právo", promised assistance to Italian and French film workers in their struggle for progressive films.

Speaking of the Norwegian film "The Gutterknipers" which was shown at the Festival last week, Mr.Vaněk condemned it as giving a false picture of human poverty without exposing its causes. "The film is guilty of the same treason against workers' interests as that committed by the Scandinavian Social Democrats who are sitting by the side of capitalists in the governments of these countries," he stated.

The Danish delegate Werner Thierry agreed with Mr.Vaněk's criticism of the Norwegian film, but pointed out that this was not typical of Scandinavian productions.

Denmark, Mr.Thierry said further, was completely swamped with American pictures and the enthusiasm which was responsible for earlier fine Danish films had faded as a result of the "oppressive atmosphere created by the Social Democratic Government."

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PRAHA

Bulletin No.1. /555/

Prague, July 26th, 1950.

12.30 p.m.

RENÉ CLAIR'S "DEVIL'S BEAUTY"

Karlovy Vary, July 26th

René Clair's, the French producer's film "Devil's Beauty" was shown at the International Film Festival here yesterday. The scenario which is based on the old Faust motif was already criticised at the Film Conference held here on July 24th by the American representative David Platt and the Pole Jerzy Toeplitz /see our Bulletin No.2./553 of July 25th/.

Introducing the film to the Festival audience yesterday the French film critic Mr. Georges Sadoul admitted certain mistakes and shortcomings of the film but also said that the film had given France a weapon in the struggle for peace because its hero Knight Henry /this is the mask of the rejuvenated Faust/ says "no" to bad destiny, oppression and atomic bomb. Georges Sadoul continued: "The author Louis Arragon when congratulating Frédéric Joliot Curie on his fiftieth birthday compared the scientist to Knight Henry, a modern scientist who takes a stand against Professor Mephisto, the reactionary scientist, subservient to the Prince in the film and the Evil. 'Devil's Beauty' was rewritten by the poet Jean Marcenac into a novel published in the progressive evening paper 'Ce soir' and later printed as a pamphlet. This pamphlet logically led to the Stockholm Peace Resolution which was signed by the first representatives of Faust and Mephisto in Clair's film, Gerard Philippe and Michel Simon", Mr. Sadoul concluded.

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In the complicated plot of the film the most precious idea -- the notion that abused scientific progress can cause disaster -- is obscured to such an extent as to creating the impression as though all technique would lead to unhappiness of man, the Četaka Festival correspondent writes. There is, however, doubtlessly in the producer's work much good will to serve peace, progress and humanity, he adds.

NEW SOVIET FILM OF COURAGE AND ADVENTURE

Karlovy Vary, July 26th

"Courageous People" is the title of a new coloured Soviet film performed at the International Film Festival here last night. Producer is K. Yudin, the scenario is by N. Vopin and N. Erdman, the incidental music by A. Spadavekkia, the colour photography by I. Gelyon.

A horse breeding collective farm at the foot of the Caucasus is the scene, Dzhygit Vasily and his beautiful race horse Buyan are the main figures of the film. The film is set into the time of the German invasion when the members of the farm had to withdraw to the mountains. Several adventurous partisan, espionage and underground fight motives are developed in the plot. The most admirable episode is Buyan's and his rider's race with a railway train which in full speed carries away the Nazi military staff and which according to the guerilla plan is to be destroyed by blowing up of a tunnel the train is to pass.

Introducing this film, N.K. Semenov, Soviet Deputy Minister of Cinematography spoke on socialistic realism which is the basis of the steady growth of Soviet film art. The whole width and multifariousness of life, the beauty of the human soul, must not be squeezed into schemes invented beforehand by formalists and vulgar sociologists, he said. "We must not carry away the reader

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or spectator into regions of mysticism and phantasmagories which only serve to cloak bourgeois and imperialist ideologies poisoning the mind of the masses." The artist is not an unbiased observer, an objectivist, a photographer, he must be a biased creator of his work. He must herald and praise all that is new, progressive, socialist and condemn, castigate, mercilessly unmask and destroy all that is reactionary and obstructs the popular movement towards a bright future, towards Socialism - Communism, Mr. Semenov said adding in conclusion: "We Soviet artists are enemies of standardization and uniformity in art, for the method of socialist realism is to us the fundamental method of creation, a method which opens to the artist extraordinary perspectives and possibilities."

MORE SHORT FILMS AT KARLOVY VARY

Karlovy Vary, July 26th

Short films shown at the International Film Festival here yesterday included two Dutch features "Bridges Across the Maas" and "The Paris Market-Hall". From the German Democratic Republic was a scientific picture of a thoraxoplastic antituberculosis operation.

Then followed a Chinese film of medium length "The Song of Victory", a popular scientific biological film "Neocrophorus" of Polish production, an Indian film "Indian Art Through Ages", a documentary French film "Les lignéares" and a Bulgarian film "He Is Immortal" showing the funeral of Georgi Dimitrov.

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Bulletin No.2. /556/

Prague, July 26th, 1950.

9.30 p.m.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY VISITS LORD MAYOR

Prague, July 26th

The new Hungarian Minister in Prague Mr. János Boldoczky was today received by the Lord Mayor Dr. Václav Vacek and laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

WARSAW EXHIBITION IN PRAGUE

Prague, July 26th

An exhibition showing the reconstruction of war-ravaged Warsaw was opened here by the Polish Ambassador Mr. Wiktor Grosz tonight. The opening was attended by the Rumanian Ambassador Mr. Dionisie Ionescu, the Deputy Minister of Information Miroslav Kouřil and the Lord Mayor of Prague Dr. Václav Vacek.

"The example of the rebuilding of Warsaw which today, less than five years since the end of the war, is taking its place among the biggest cities of Europe, shows the whole world what our nation understands by the building of Socialism and the struggle for peace," the Polish Ambassador declared in his opening speech.

The exhibition has been sent to Prague by the Polish Committee of Defenders of Peace which is entering the city of Warsaw for the international Peace Prize competition whose jury will meet in Prague in August.

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FIRST STATE FARM COMPLETES HARVEST

Prague, July 26th

The State farm at Valtice has finished all harvest work. It is the first in the Czech lands to do so.

A delegation of the farm's workers will on Friday be received by the Minister of Agriculture and by a representative of the President of the Republic.

FROM THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Prague, July 26th

Mr. Attik Rafiq, the Afghani Minister to Prague, left Czechoslovakia. Mr. Ayoub Aziz will deputise as Chargé d'Affaires during his absence.

Press Comment:

THE PRAGUE STUDENTS CONGRESS

Prague, July 26th

The second World Congress of Students which will take place here next month will still further strengthen the ties between the students of the whole world in their common struggle for peace, writes tomorrow's "Lidové Noviny."

Delegates from Africa, South-East Asia and South America will see for themselves conditions behind the "iron curtain", the paper says. "They will see new students hostels, castles in which workers are preparing themselves for university study, hotels in which miners are spending their holidays. They will see the building enthusiasm of our people which will encourage and support them in their struggle for the liberation and national independence of their countries."

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Bulletin No.1. /557/

Prague, July 27th, 1950.

9.30 a.m.

NEW ARMY SERVICE CODE

Prague, July 27th

President Klement Gottwald and National Defence Minister Dr. Alexei Čepička have issued Orders of the Day introducing a new Internal Service Code for the Czechoslovak Army.

The new regulations will come into force on October 1st and will replace the former Service Code which "has become a brake to the further successful building of the Army, since it is imbued with idealistic bourgeois ideology and implements an obsolete, bankrupt bourgeois Army doctrine with considerable remnants of Army regulations dating back to the Austro-Hungarian Empire."

The new Army Code clearly defines the duties of all service men, increases the authority of commanders and introduces the use of the term "Comrade" among service personnel, Minister Čepička's Order states.

The Order also gives the text of the new Army oath laid down by the new regulations. "According to the new oath, each soldier solemnly pledges that he will to his last breath be devoted to his people, his people's democratic homeland, the President and the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic, that he will at all times be prepared to defend his homeland - the people's democratic Czechoslovak Republic - that he will defend it in a manly, skilful, dignified and honourable way and will not hesitate to give his life for the attainment of complete victory over the enemy." the new oath reads.

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Press Comment:

THE AMERICAN GAMBLE IN VIETNAM

Prague, July 27th

"The American gamble in Vietnam will be lost just as those in China and Korea," says "O b r a n a L i d u" in an article on the military and political situation in Vietnam.

"French intervention in Vietnam is today actively supported by the American imperialists who are betting on Bao Dai just as they previously bet on Chiang Kai-shek and Li Syn Man," the paper writes.

"The Americans have misused their own attack against the Korean people for an attack on the national liberation movement in the whole of South East Asia. This action will return like a boomerang at their own heads. The people of Vietnam will march along the same victorious road as the people of China and Korea."

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PRAHA

Bulletin No.4. /545/

Prague, July 21st, 1950

9.30 p.m.

Press Comment:

PRAGUE PRESS MARKS POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Prague, July 21st

Tomorrow's Prague Press devotes editorials and articles to the Polish National Day, the sixth anniversary of the publication of the "July Manifesto" which laid down the Government programme of post-war Poland.

"Lidové Noviny" emphasises the treaty signed between Poland and the German Democratic Republic this month. This treaty had considerably strengthened Poland's position. "It has done away for good with the plans of the Western imperialists aiming at the maintenance of strife on the peaceful Oder-Neisse frontier. But peace will be preserved on this frontier. That is the wish of both neighbours and the warmongers will in vain attempt to drive a wedge between the democratic people of Germany and Poland."

Health Minister Josef Plojhar, writing in "Lidová Demokracie", points out that the present friendship between Czechoslovakia and Poland facilitates a broad cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries which are also linked by their joint struggle for peace.

"Leaning against the mighty and victorious USSR the two nations are today living in friendship and in good neighbourly cooperation, are jointly and actively fighting for peace, democracy and Socialism," Minister Plojhar says.

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The six years which have passed since the July Manifesto have shown that the programme contained in it has been implemented to the letter, writes "Z e m ě d ě l s k é N o v i n y".

"We must truly admire the remarkable heroism of the Polish working people which by a gigantic effort, by its amazing diligence and beautiful enthusiasm has been able to overcome the dreadful legacy of war and to go further, to enter the road of building Socialism in its country." The perspectives ahead of the Polish nation were magnificent, the paper adds. Looking ahead, the Polish people saw that it was helping to strengthen the peace camp and to avert the danger of war.

"O b r a n a L i d u", writing of the post-war reconstruction of Poland, declares: "Out of the ruins have grown hundreds of factories, tens of blocks of new modern dwellings in Warsaw and other towns. The country's economy has been raised to an unprecedented level and is facing hitherto unseen perspectives.

"All this has been achieved in the short space of six years during constant struggles against reaction, spies and saboteurs. Poland has achieved all these successes because its people is ruling itself and has united under the leadership of the Polish Workers Party, and because it is leaning in firm friendship against the mighty bastion of peace and progress, the Socialist Soviet Union."

The past six years had brought about a great rapprochement between Poland and Czechoslovakia and a fundamental change had taken place in Polish-German relations. "This, too, is a great victory of the peace policy of the USSR, whose occupation policy in Germany has borne fruit valuable particularly for Poland, for us and for the German working people."

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"M l a d á F r o n t a" stresses the part played in the reconstruction of Poland by Polish youth, saying: "No small part in the reconstrution of its country is played by Polish youth. Young people are standing on all sectors of economic and political life in Poland. They are doing well in industry, transport and agriculture. The Union of Polish Youth which came into being just two years ago unites all progressive young citizens of Poland."

PRAGUE EMPLOYEES GIFT TO KOREAN ARMY

Prague, July 21st

The employees of the commercial department of the monopoly metal export and import company "KOVO" in Prague have decided to donate one per cent of their monthly salary to the Korean people's army for the purchase of modical supplies.

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CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

CETKA HOME SERVICE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 24 1950

PRAHA

Bulletin No.1. /546/

Prague, July 22nd, 1950.

9.30 a.m.

PLZEN DEMONSTRATES AGAINST KOREAN WAR

Plzeň, July 22nd

The workers of this West Bohemian industrial centre yesterday organised a huge demonstration in protest against the Korean war and as an expression of solidarity with the people of Korea.

The demonstration was attended by the Secretary General of the Permanent Committee of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace Mr. Jean Laffitte, the Committee's vice-Chairman Mr. Gabriel d'Arboussier, the Brazilian author Mr. Jorge Amado and the Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain Mr. William Gallacher, who conveyed the greetings of British fighters for peace and suggested that a message be sent to the Korean people expressing the hope that "the imperialists will never win in Korea."

The Czechoslovak writer Mr. Jan Drda in a speech told the meeting: "The case of Korea will teach the aggressors the valuable lesson that not mercenaries or armies fed by dollars but a people's army fighting for peace, Socialism and happiness is the great fighting force against which nothing can prevail." The decisive moment of the struggle for peace had arrived, Mr. Drda said.

Mr. d'Arboussier, who spoke next, stated: "In Korea they are fighting with arms, you here are fighting by work on your lathes and in your mines. We in Africa are also fighting - in gaols and underground. But our road and our aim are identical - the final defeat of world imperialism and the ultimate decisive victory of the forces of peace, democracy and freedom."

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Further speeches were made by Plzen shockworkers and farmers, all of whom stressed the demonstration's motto "Hands off Korea". Greetings telegrammes were sent to the Chairman of the World Committee of Defenders of Peace Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie and to President Klement Gottwald.

FOUR DEATH SENTENCES IN OSTRAVA

Ostrava, July 22nd

Four men were sentenced to death and 18 others to terms of imprisonment by the State Court in Ostrava last night on charges of high treason and espionage.

The sentenced men, who included several Army officers and former members of the Security Corps, belonged to a terrorist group organised by former police Sergeant Jan Buchal who was executed last month after a trial by the Prague State Court.

The indictment against the 22 charged them with having conspired to destroy the people's democratic regime and by violence to prevent the President of the Republic and the Government from carrying on their duties. For this purpose they organised armed forces and collected arms. Some of them also committed espionage, the indictment said.

The death sentences were passed on the leader of the group Miroslav Sýkora, Josef Polomský, Miloš Morávek and Ladislav Cée.

Press Comment:

"POLAND A PILLAR OF WORLD PEACE CAMP"

Prague, July 22nd

"Poland has become one of the foremost States in Europe. The voice of the Polish people, together with the voice of other peace-loving nations, sounds strongly in the fight for peace, for the

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independence of nations, for democracy and progress," writes today's "Rudé Právo" in an article commemorating the Polish National Day. "Strong, flourishing Poland today belongs to the pillars of the world camp of peace and democracy."

It was only thanks to the support of the Soviet Union and to the Polish Army's struggle by the side of the Soviet Army that the Polish nation had been able to implement the aims set out in the July Manifesto of 1944, the paper says. The Alliance Treaty with the Soviet Union had become the guarantee and the foundation stone of Poland's independence, while the alliance with Czechoslovakia helped to protect the two countries against new imperialist aggression.

Giving details of Polish economic successes in recent years, "Rudé Právo" says: "The past six years have been years of stormy political and economic growth for Poland." Poland has also registered great successes in the cultural field.

"Today, on the Polish National Day, the entire Czechoslovak people greets the fraternal Polish nation and its people's democratic Government, wishing it ever new and ever greater successes in the building of Socialism by which the Polish people's Republic, together with the other countries of people's democracy and under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, is strengthening and multiplying the forces of peace and progress in the whole world," the paper concludes.

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CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

CETKA HOME SERVICE AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 24 1950

PRAHA

Bulletin No.2. /547/

Prague, July 22nd, 1950.

12.30 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN DIRECTORS' FILM SHOWN AT FESTIVAL

Karlovy Vary, July 22nd

"Give Us This Day", a British film made in Great Britain by the American director Edward Dmytryk, was shown at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival yesterday.

The film depicts the drama of an American working class family in the years of crisis and unemployment during the twenties. The main parts are played by Sam Wanamaker, Lea Padovani and Kathleen Ryan.

In an introductory speech Mr. George Wheeler, the American journalist who decided to stay in this country, spoke about the work of Edward Dmytryk, who was recently sentenced together with nine other Hollywood screen writers and producers to one year's imprisonment for alleged "contempt of Congress".

Mr. Wheeler quoted a part of the statement which Dmytryk had intended but was not allowed to make before the Congressional Un-American Activities Committee and which said: "In the last few years I have devoted my life to the struggle against racial oppression and prejudice. My work speaks for itself. I believe that it speaks a clear language so that the people of this country and this Committee, which has no right to investigate my political conviction and creed, may judge my thoughts and my beliefs on the basis of the work I have done."

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Mr. Wheeler added: "As we all know the Committee succeeded not only to blacklist the names of progressive film workers but also to send them to gaol. You expressed your indignation at this by the protest resolution which you sent from yesterday's Press conference upon the proposal of the French and Italian delegations. It is right that this protest should come from a festival whose motto is 'For Peace, For a New Man, For Better Mankind', because Hollywood films, now that progressive writers have been cleared out of the way, have adopted the task of making citizens used to war and to the idea that injustice is unavoidable".

THIRD CHINESE FILM IN KARLOVY VARY

Karlovy Vary, July 22nd

The third full-length Chinese film was screened at the Festival here yesterday. It was "The Life of a Peking Policeman" directed by Shih Wey who also plays the leading part. The film's screenplay was written by Yang Liu-ching and is based on a novel by Lao She.

The action of the film starts at the beginning of this century. The hero, a city policeman, witnessed the dark days of the Empire and Sun Yat-sen's revolution, which failed to fulfil the expectations of the Chinese people. In his old age he experiences the brutal Japanese occupation and dies of hunger at the dawn of the Chinese people's liberation by the People's Army. The film gives a vivid picture of the suffering and heroism of the brave Chinese people during the dark years of feudal servitude and foreign occupation.

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THE SHORT FILMS COMPETITION

Karlovy Vary July 22nd

Nine more films from eight countries were shown in the short film competition at Karlovy Vary yesterday.

The Rumanian "A Letter From a Farmer" shows the mechanisation of Rumanian agriculture, "Indian Art Through the Ages" gives an interesting picture of traditional Indian dances, the Czechoslovak "Drugs 2347" is a scientific film showing how new drugs are tested in Brno laboratories, the German Democratic Republic's "From Hamburg to Stralsund" deals with the construction of new shipyards and contrasts the building efforts of the Republic with the economic destruction of Western Germany, the Mexican "Bonampak" takes the audience into the Mexican forests to see relics of an ancient culture, "Learning French by Film" is a Swedish school film, the Finnish "Satama" portrays work in a large port, while "The Red Banner Over North-West China" is an instructive Chinese documentary on the liberation struggle of the People's Army.

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CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

CETKA HOME SERVICE

Bulletin No.3. /548/

JUL 24 1950
Prague, July 22nd, 1950
3.30 p.m. PRAHA

THE IMPORTANCE OF NEW ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDS AT PRAGUE CASTLE

Prague, July 22nd

A conference of leading Czechoslovak archeologists, historians and architects met at Prague Castle yesterday to discuss the recent discovery of the foundations of an early 10th century Roman church on the Castle site. The discovery was made in the north-west wing of the Castle early last month by Dr. Ivan Borkovský who is in charge of archeological research in the Castle. The discovered relics include part of the altar, the original paving and the northern and western walls of the church.

The conference, called by the President's Chancellory and by the State Archeological Institute, was also attended by representatives of the Presidential Chancellory and of the Ministry of Education, Science and Art. The new finds in the Castle and others in Moravia cast an entirely new light on Czech history of the ninth and tenth centuries, it was stressed at the conference.

Mr. František Nečásek, head of the President's Cultural and Press Office, interpreted President Gottwald's congratulations to Dr. Borkovský on his successful research. "Our archeological discoveries of recent years have a topical political significance," Mr. Nečásek declared, pointing out that they give proof of the cultural maturity of the Czech nation in its earliest known period.

"They strike a fresh, heavy blow at lying cosmopolitan science which often in foreign services falsified and is falsifying our history in order to prove the alleged dependence of our nation on Western countries."

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Prof. Václav Husa, Dean of the Evangelic Theological Faculty, in Prague, spoke on similar lines and added: "If we oppose as unscientific, because it is untrue, the view that we took everything from the West, it does not mean that we wish to state the contrary, that we took everything only from the East. That would be equally incorrect and untrue."

They were fighting the view that the Czech nation owed everything to outside influences and that it had always been in an inferior position with regard to the allegedly more progressed West, Prof. Husa said. They were fighting against efforts to prove that the Czech nation had throughout its history been separated from natural association with the other Slav peoples.

"That is nonsense and can be asserted only by those who do not know history or are deliberately falsifying it. Even though the higher social strata as a rule squinted in a westerly direction, the Czech and Slovak people was always linked with the rest of great Slavdom by its culture, language, songs, customs and psychic features."

Speaking of the new discoveries Prof. Husa said: "Each newly found relic strengthens our patriotism and national pride, our self-assurance and our determination not to permit this beautiful city to become the target of an attack by the criminal American gangsters."

Dr. J. Pacht, the chief of the political archives of the President's Chancellory, told the conference: "If the social sciences are to remove all old bourgeois prejudices and superstitions these sciences, to which belong not only history but also archeology and linguistics, must be placed on a truly scientific basis, which means that they must adopt the main theoretical prerequisites of real scientific research into social phenomena - the teachings of Marx-Leninism."

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Dr. Pachta recalled Generalissimo Stalin's recent statement on linguistic, saying: "Linguists are faced with the historic task to start a new study of the written relics of Slav Church literature on the basis of Stalin's principles, to develop on new foundations the study of ancient Slav languages."

BULGARIAN VICE-PREMIER IN BRATISLAVA

Bratislava, July 22nd

The Bulgarian vice-Premier Vladimir Poptomov is on a short visit to Bratislava. Accompanied by the Bulgarian Ambassador to Prague Dr. Nencho Nikolayev, he yesterday visited the Chairman of the Slovak National Council Mr. František Kubač and the Slovak Commissioner of Finance Dr. Ján Púll.

AMERICAN FILMS IN ITALY

Karlovy Vary, July 22nd

The two Italian delegates to the International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary yesterday met Czechoslovak film workers and critics to inform them about the unsatisfactory condition of the Italian film industry.

The Italian film critic Mr. Ugo Casiraghi and the Director of the Milan film school Mr. Glauco Viazzi spoke of strong Hollywood competition which made it difficult for Italian producers to obtain the necessary capital for their films. More American films were today being shown in Italy than in the USA itself, Mr. Casiraghi said, adding that this situation would not last long.

Cinéclubs which had been set up in Italy gave free of charge performances of Soviet and other progressive films and attendance at cinemas showing Hollywood pictures had recently declined by 20%.

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CETKA HOME SERVICE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 24 1950

Bulletin No.1./549/

Prague, July 24th, 1950.

PRAHA

9,30 a.m.

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMENT ON KOREA

Prague, July 24th

The Prague Sunday Press carries long reports on the Korean fighting, articles and photographs from the battlefield and on life in the Korean People's Democratic Republic as well as protests against American intervention in Korea.

A protest sent to the World Committee of Defenders of Peace by the Czechoslovak Writers Association states that the attack against the Korean people is an attempt to change the cold war into a real one.

"Today North Korea is no longer fighting South but the people of all Korea is fighting imperialist intervention", the protest says. "Let the imperialists see for themselves that the greatest and mightiest army in the world - the army of the defenders of peace - is mobilised and stands in one front with the Korean people. The warmongers must not and will not break through either in Korea or anywhere else in the world."

Roman Catholic priests of the Tábor district in Southern Bohemia have sent a resolution to the State Office for Church Affairs protesting against armed American intervention in Korea, while the soldiers of a Czech Army unit, in a letter sent to the Minister of National Defence and quoted by yesterday's "Obrana Lidu", wrote: "We know that the American attack in Korea is yet another vain attempt to put off the unavoidable end of their imperialist rule not in Korea alone but in the whole of Asia."

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We shall hate our enemy even more and shall teach others to hate him."

"The fight of the Korean nation proves what the strong will of a people determined to defend peace and freedom can do", declared Premier Antonín Zápotocký yesterday in a speech to the members of an agricultural cooperative in Stodůlky near Prague. "Although it threatened to use the atom bomb, American imperialism has not succeeded in overcoming 400 million strong China nor Korea with its 28 millions. The mercenary South Korean Army is retreating and will finally retreat so that Korea will be free and independent."

Transport Minister Alois Petr told a religious meeting in Sedlec near Karlovy Vary yesterday that the Americans, by allocating huge sums to defence, calling up reservists and using the atom bomb as a threat, were trying to unleash a new world war which was not wanted by anyone in the peace camp.

"Let the Americans live according to their own lights and not try and force upon us their economic and political order", Minister Petr said, expressing his conviction that the workers of America, Britain and France would "uncompromisingly join the peace camp" and that peace would be maintained.

Several of yesterday's Prague newspapers carry leading articles on the Korean situation. "R u d é P r á v o", in an editorial entitled "The Just Cause of Peace Will Prevail", declares: "The criminal armed attack of American imperialists against the Korean People's Democratic Republic has failed to fulfil the hopes of the warmongers. The blow which they wished to deal to the Korean people and to all nations fighting for freedom, to the cause of peace, has been turned with doubled force at the head of the American aggressors."

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America had for five years prepared aggression against Korea, the paper says, and adds: "The lies of the American war clique have proved a dismal failure. Their own crimes have shown them up."

On the other hand, "Rudé Právo" goes on, the Soviet Union had again shown itself faithful to the cause of peace and freedom and had placed itself at the head of the world movement against American intervention in Korea. The American rejection of the solution offered by Generalissimo Stalin in his reply to Pandit Nehru "is yet another proof of the American imperialists fear of the defenders of peace and of peace itself", "Rudé Právo" writes, pointing out that the cause of world peace would triumph.

"Lidové Noviny" prints a leading article by the well-known Czech novelist Ivan Olbracht. Headed "Truman Provokes the World", the article points out that the 10 billion dollars asked for by President Truman for defence needs almost equals the total Czechoslovak annual budget. "Against whom are aimed Truman's preparations and threats?", Olbracht asks. They were aimed against the Soviet Union and against the whole peace-loving world. "It was America who attacked Korea and even though they are on the run, the Americans are at least murdering the Korean population in thousands from the air."

The Americans had forgotten to take into account the will of the Korean people, the author continues. "The reckoning of American mathematicians has completely misfired. Has Mr. Truman never heard the axiom that in the modern world the aggressor can never win? He may win for weeks, perhaps for months but in the end the determination of the people to live and build in peace will prevail. The times of Cortez and the Conquistadors have vanished long ago. Mr. Truman will find this out sooner or later."

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" M l a d á P r o n t a ", in an article comparing American deeds in Korea to the German occupation of Czechoslovakia during the last war, says: " The endless chain of brutal atrocities committed under the auspices of Wall Street in all parts of the world including the United States itself confirms that the Wall Street politicians possess the conscience of Oswieczim murderers. Truman's signature under orders for the barbaric slaughter and bombing of the peace-loving Korean people shows the true wolfish face of this Missouri lawyer, who is trying to change the White House into a Führer's headquarters. Let the American war criminals -- pupils who have outdone their Nazi teachers -- tremble before the judgement of mankind."

SOVIET EXPERTS HELPING DESTROY COLORADO BEETLE

Prague, July 24th

A group of Soviet agricultural experts who will help Czechoslovakia in her fight against the Colorado beetle arrived in Prague by air on Saturday.

They were met at the Prague airport by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Doctor Josef Machačka who is in charge of the anti-Colorado beetle campaign, by other Czechoslovak representatives and by members of the Soviet Embassy. "I believe that with your help we shall exterminate the Colorado beetle and mar the plans of American imperialists", Doctor Machačka told the Soviet experts on their arrival.

GARDEN PARTY AT POLISH EMBASSY

Prague, July 24th

The Polish Ambassador to Prague and Madame Wiktor Grosz gave a garden party on Saturday night in celebration of the Polish National Day.

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The garden party was attended by the acting vice-Speaker of Parliament František Lomáček, vice-Speakers Anča Hodinová-Spurná and Doctor D. Polanský, Premier Antonín Zápotocký and members of the Government, the head of the President's Chancellery B. Červíček and representatives of foreign diplomatic missions in Prague.

The Polish National Day was also celebrated in Bratislava and in Karlovy Vary on Saturday night. In the Slovak capital Dr. Jozef Šoltész, the Slovak Commissioner of Food and Chairman of the Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship Society, spoke on the importance of the Polish "July Manifesto", while in Karlovy Vary the celebration was attended by workers delegates from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary who are on holiday in the spa, by members of the Polish delegation to the International Film Festival and by numerous spa guests.

HEALTH MINISTER ON VISIT TO POLAND

Prague, July 24th

Josef Plojhar, the Czechoslovak Minister of Health, has left for Poland at the invitation of the Polish Health Minister, reports " Lidová Demokracie ".

KOREAN STUDENTS TO PRAGUE WORLD CONGRESS

Prague, July 24th

Fifteen Korean students are to leave the Korean People's Democratic Republic tomorrow to attend the Second World Students Congress which will be held in Prague in the second half of August, reports " Mladá Fronta ".

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MINISTER NOSEK ON REORGANISED LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Prague, July 24th

Minister of the Interior Václav Nosek spoke on the recent reorganisation of Czechoslovak National Committees /local administration/ at Soběslav in Southern Bohemia yesterday.

The number of National Committee members had increased by 62,332 as a result of this reorganisation, he said. The number of workers on local National Committees had gone up by 29,515 to a total of 83,339. Workers thus formed 40% of all local National Committee members as compared with 29% before the reorganisation.

In the Czech lands the number of small farmers had increased from 50,681 to 55,067, while the number of farmers owning over 15 hectares of land had declined from 5,118 to 2,332. The reorganisation had also brought an increase in the membership of non-party representatives of National Front organisations.

CZECHOSLOVAK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN OSTRAVA

Ostrava, July 24th

A demonstration of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship was held in the North Moravian industrial centre Ostrava last night. It was attended by General J. Egem representing the Czechoslovak Committee of Defenders of Peace, representative of the Soviet Embassy in Prague and a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society of Katowice.

A protest against American intervention in Korea was sent from the meeting to the World Committee of Defenders of Peace.

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CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

CETKA HOME SERVICE AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 24 1950

PRAHA

Bulletin No.2. /550/

Prague, July 24th, 1950.

12.30 p.m.

THE KARLOVY VARY FILM FESTIVAL

"The Board of Gods"

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

A German Democratic film, "The Board of Gods", was presented here on Saturday. Its screen play was written by Friedrich Wolf and Phillip Gecht, the producer was Dr. Kurt Mätzig and the composer Hanns Eisler.

The film which shows the war preparations of the mammoth IG Farben trust takes its title from the nickname given to the trust's board of directors. The persons represented in the film are fictitious but the political and economic facts described by the plot are true.

The film's action includes the catastrophic explosion in the IG plant in Ludwigshafen, which took place in July 1948, killing 600 workers and disclosing the manufacture of explosives, prohibited by the Potsdam agreement.

In a speech introducing the film, the producer Dr. Kurt Mätzig said: "The aim of the film was to reveal the secret of the start of one imperialistic war. In its centre is the German chemical trust IG Farben-Industrie. This trust committed horrible war crimes, manufacturing 95% of the poisonous gases by which more than 4 million people were killed in concentration camps. Thanks to contracts with the American Standard Oil Company, the trust made

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money on every litre of petrol which American and English bombers consumed in air raids on Germany. At the same time the property of the IG Farben Company was spared. Of the huge industrial property of the IG Farben only 13% was destroyed at the end of the war, while 87% has been preserved and forms today in Western Germany the armament basis for the preparation of the third world war against the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic.

"The film is intended to be an effective weapon in the struggle of the defenders of peace and has been understood and welcomed as such by the peaceful masses of our people."

First Hungarian Colour Film at Festival

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

Also shown at the International Film Festival here on Saturday was the first Hungarian full-length colour film "Brigand Matyi", telling the adventures of a 19th century Hungarian popular hero. Directed by Kalman Nadásdy and L. Ranody, it has Imre Sós and Teri Horváth in the main roles.

Speaking to the Festival audience before the performance, Kalman Nadásdy declared: "We would like to believe that our film will successfully become part of the peace camp by showing millions of spectators that the struggle for justice, progress and peace always triumphs in the end. It triumphs because, as Matyi says at the end of the picture, 'my weapon is truth - but I have my stick besides'. When truth and power join forces none and nothing can vanquish them."

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New Soviet Film on Birth of a People's Democracy

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

The main item on Sunday's Festival programme at Karlovy Vary was the Soviet "Plot of the Convicted". Based on a stage play of the same name by Nikolay Vinta, the film describes the fierce political struggle in a newly-born People's Democracy fighting against attempts by domestic and foreign reaction to turn back the wheel of history.

The film's plot, reminiscent of the February 1948 events in Czechoslovakia, involves right-wing politicians' efforts to revive the capitalist regime, heated discussions on the question of participation in the Marshall Plan, intrigues of imperialistic diplomats and of the high Church hierarchy, and a conflict between rightist and leftist elements of the Social Democrat Party. The main parts are taken by Ludmila Skopinova, Pavel Kadochnikov, Vladimir Druzhnikov, Boris Sidkov, Alexander Vertinski and Maxim Strauch, the screenplay was written by the author and Mark Magidson was the cameraman.

The film was introduced by its director, Mikhail Kalatozov, who challenged leading American and British film stars and directors to speak out for the cause of world peace.

"The guiding idea behind our film is the struggle for peace", Kalatozov said. "Everyone who at the present time fails to raise his hand to vote for peace is silently voting for war and thus also for his own destruction. From the Fifth International Film Festival I am turning to Charlie Chaplin and ask him why is he keeping silent, why does he not vote for peace? I ask why is the outstanding English actor Laurence Olivier silent, why are silent such film artists as /William/ Wyler, /Lewis/ Milestone, Bette Davis, Vivien Leigh, Dudley Nichols,

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Orson Welles and many others who have on countless occasions sworn by the democratic principles of their people, sworn to fight for peace and for the happiness of mankind.

"The decisive hour has struck," Mr. Kalatozov went on. "It is impossible to remain silent any longer. One cannot play hide-and-seek with history. If they wish to remain true artists, worthy of their own nations, let them follow the example of the best French film artists and appeal to their audiences and readers to sign the Stockholm peace resolution."

Bulgaria Sends Its First Long Film

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

Bulgaria entered the International Film Festival here with its first full-length feature film, "Kalin Orel". The film is based on the exploits of the national hero Kalin -- called Orel /eagle/ for his courage and resourcefulness -- who won fame in the uprising against the Turks in 1876, spent 15 years on a Turkish prison island, and after his return home helped to organize Bulgaria's Socialist movement in its struggle against the feudal lords and the bourgeoisie. The picture is directed by Boris Berezanov with Ivan Dimov playing the title role.

"Kalin Orel" was filmed despite difficulties which would have been insurmountable for a capitalist producer, said Mr. Traicho Dobroslavsky, Director General of the Bulgarian film industry, in a speech introducing the film at the Festival last night. The director, cameraman and several of the actors were awarded the Dimitrov Prize in recognition of their work on the film, Mr. Dobroslavsky said.

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The Short Film Competition

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

The short films competition continued here on Saturday with the showing of a Chinese documentary on last year's international women's congress in Peking "The Voice of Asia to Women" and another one describing how the Chinese Government has removed begging and vagrancy by instructive education.

The Hungarians presented a popular scientific film "Bacteria - Our Friends and Enemies" and a colour documentary on this year's liberation festivities in Budapest.

"Something Changed in the South", an Italian film entered by Hungary as the Italians could not do so themselves for political reasons, was also screened on Saturday. It shows the working people of Southern Italy taking control of its rightful share of power in industry and on the land.

Other short films shown in the competition included two from Israel, one depicting that country's struggle against numerically superior Arab forces and the other the fertilisation of land, a Bulgarian film on the folk art of wood carving, an Italian documentary on the bloodshed in Modena, and "The Man We Love Best", a French film showing the celebration of Generalissimo Stalin's 70th birthday in France.

Yesterday's short films programme consisted of cartoon and puppet pictures from Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The International Film Conference

Karlovy Vary, July 24th

The third session of the international conference of film experts present at the Karlovy Vary Festival took place here on Saturday.

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Prof. A.M. Brousil, the Czech Chairman of the conference Committee, welcomed three new arrivals - the Soviet director Ivan Alexandrovich Pyriev and the Mexicans, director and cameraman Gabriel Figueroa and the film critic Efraim Huerta.

Mr. Figueroa, Dr. Kurt Matzig /German Democratic Republic/ and Mr. Kalman Nadásdy /Hungary/ were elected to the honorary presidium of the conference.

Polish, French, Indian and Mexican delegates spoke during Saturday's session. Mr. Jerzy Toeplitz of Poland described the work of Polish cinematography since the war, when its main aim had been to depict the atrocities committed and the damage done by the Nazi invaders in Poland. Polish newsreels were playing an important part in the struggle for peace by portraying the successes achieved in the construction of a Socialist Poland, Mr. Toeplitz said.

The French film critic, Mr. Georges Sadoul, spoke of the condition of film industries in the capitalist world. Speaking of Hollywood, he declared: "It is not possible any longer to permit the broadest popular masses to be poisoned by the venom of cruelty, of contempt for man and his work, of the interest in abnormality, crime and murders."

Audiences were, however, beginning to boycott such films, not only in the capitalist countries whose national film industries were being stifled by Hollywood, but in the USA itself, Mr. Sadoul pointed out. "This boycott is not enough," he added. "We must champion peaceful films and distribute them as an antidote."

Mr. R.M. Jambhekar addressed the conference on behalf of the Indian Committee of Defenders of Peace, saying that the situation of his country's film industry was much the same as that of the Marshallised European States. The Indian delegate asked the conference to appeal to all Indian film workers and artists to join the ranks of defenders of peace.

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The last to speak at the conference on Saturday was Mr. Gabriel Figueroa of Mexico. He recommended that similar film festivals with the same peace slogan be held in other countries. The Zaryov Vary Festival, he said, provided great encouragement for all progressive people of the Americas who were fighting for peace.

Mr. Figueroa demanded satisfaction for the 10 Hollywood artists who were recently imprisoned by "a Government which does not respect its own Constitution and basic human rights."

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ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ TIŠKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

Bulletin No. 3. / 551 ČETĚKA HOME SERVICE Prague, July 24th, 1950.

7.30 p.m.

BELGIAN AND AMERICAN ENTRIES FOR PEACE PRIZE COMPETITION

Prague, July 24th

The Belgian Union of Defenders of Peace has announced that it is entering carpet designs and tapestries with peace themes for the International Peace Prize Competition. The designs are the works of a group of progressive Belgian artists known as "Forces Murales". The Belgian Union is also sending a collection of poems by young Belgian authors "The Anthology of Peace".

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Liberal Professions of the United States will take part in the film competition with a picture called "Away with the bombs".

The three peace prizes are to be proposed by an international jury which will meet in Prague in the second half of August and finally allotted by the Second Congress of Defenders of Peace in Warsaw next October.

I.O.J. PROCLAMATION TO ALL JOURNALISTS IN THE WORLD

Prague, July 24th

Mr. Jiří Hronek, Secretary General of the International Organisation of Journalists, from his Prague headquarters issued a proclamation to all journalists in the world to join the world peace movement and by their signatures under the Stockholm peace resolution to undertake to fight for peace as the most precious

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possession of mankind. The proclamation appeals to the journalists still working in the service of Press monopolies which are preparing for war to search their consciences and to realise that they are with pen and brain preparing the way for bloodshed and sufferings of innocent people.

The IOJ proclamation reads in full: "At a time when the matter of war and peace is decided upon, no journalist can stand aside. There is no neutrality between the forces of war and those of peace; he who wants to remain neutral in reality helps the dark forces of war.

"The world today is divided into two camps, that of peace and that of war and the same division is to be found among the journalists. With every single journalist who is still at a loss or who still aids the powers of war there arises a burning and importunate question of conscience and honour which he cannot get rid of and which must be decided one way or the other.

"The International Organisation of Journalists has already appealed to its member organisations and to prominent journalistic personalities to sign the Stockholm peace resolution. Tens of thousands of honest journalists, members of the IOJ, who devotedly and uncompromisingly serve the cause of peace have already signed the Stockholm peace resolution.

"The IOJ has, however, in the interest of peace also asked those organisations to back the Stockholm peace appeal which had withdrawn from their membership. In a letter sent to those organisations the IOJ said: 'We believe that the struggle for the maintenance of peace is a platform on which all people can meet no matter ^{what} their political creed. Though we are aware that your organisation has disaffiliated from the IOJ we still turn to you at this grave moment with the request that you may further the

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efforts of peaceful mankind, that you, too, may sign the Stockholm peace resolution and that you may ask your members to work for peace and to sign this resolution as well.

"The IOJ has sent that appeal also to the American Newspaper Guild, to the National Union of British Journalists, to the Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and other journalist organisations. No reply has come to hand. The leadership of those journalist unions has by its silence taken the side of those instigating to and preparing for a new war.

"We know, however, that the leading circles of those journalist unions cannot speak in the name of all their members. Already letters and proclamations are reaching the Secretariat of the IOJ from honest journalists from these countries, who had signed the Stockholm peace resolution and are volunteering for cooperation with the defenders of peace. Similar letters are coming in from countries whose journalists are not and never were members of the IOJ as for instance from India, Canada etc.

"All journalists in Egypt who up to the present are not members of the IOJ, have also in a letter to the Secretariat General of the IOJ joined the front of the defenders of peace and declared: 'The Egyptian Press expresses consent with the IOJ resolution which asks for unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons as weapons of aggression and mass annihilation of human beings and for strict international control of the implementation of that ban. We shall consider as a war criminal any Government which would first use the atomic weapon against another country.'

"On behalf of tens of thousands of honest journalists united in the International Organisation of Journalists or cooperating with it we appeal to those journalists who still remain in the ranks of the undecided, to join us in the defense of peace.

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"We appeal to those journalists who are still working for the Press monopolies which are preparing war, to search their consciences and to realise that they with their pen and brain prepare the way for a terrible bloodshed and sufferings of innocent people. It is a very hard responsibility and equally hard will be the punishment with which mankind will prosecute every enemy of peace, every warmonger and criminal.

"I believe that not a single honest journalist will fail at this juncture and that, he will, by his signature put under the Stockholm peace resolution, undertake to fight for peace which is the most precious possession of mankind".

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA ALMOST OVER

Bratislava, July 24th

Harvest work in Slovakia is almost over, Dr. Michal Falťan, Slovak Commissioner of Agriculture, told farmers at a harvest festival at Leles in the Košice district. The farmers who are working together in an agricultural cooperative and who include many citizens of Hungarian origin shortened this year's harvest work by ten days.

Dr. Falťan said that thanks to cooperative forms of work this year's harvest had been carried out faster than before. 87% of all Slovak wheat had been harvested by July 15th as compared with 48% last year and 80% of rye as compared with 44%. State machine stations this year helped to harvest crops on 80,000 hectares as compared with 25,000 hectares last year. More machinery had been brought in and 1,500 self-binders were used as against 300 last year. Throughout Slovakia harvest work had been completed to 90%, Dr. Falťan stated.

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CETKA HOME SERVICE

AMERICAN EMBASSY

JUL 28 1950

PRAHA

Bulletin No.3./559/

Prague, July 27th, 1950.

7.30 p.m.

EXTRA SHIFTS IN AID OF KOREAN PEOPLE

Prague, July 27th

In answer to imperialist aggression on Korea numerous factories in Czechoslovakia have stepped up their effort in achieving and exceeding their production targets.

Today the employees of a number of big nationalised factories are reported to have decided to observe a "Week of Solidarity with the Fighting Korean People" and to work voluntary extra shifts of which the earnings will be used to purchase medical necessities for the Korean people. The crew of the Czechoslovak Chemical Factories, National Corporation in Prague, have joined in this action.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN PRAGUE

TO HELP PEACE PRIZE JURY

Prague, July 27th

Progressive foreign correspondents in Prague have offered to act as unpaid translators for the International Peace Prize Jury which is to meet here in August.

Announcing their decision to the Czechoslovak Committee of Defenders of Peace, they at the same time appealed to progressive correspondents in other European countries to cooperate with the peace movement.

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Press Comment:

S.E.D. CONGRESS A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

Prague, July 27th

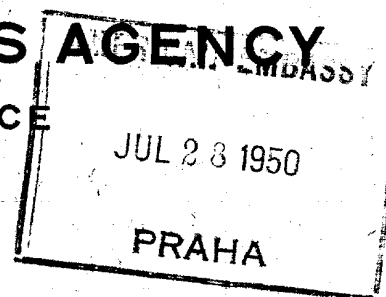
Commenting on the Third Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in a leading article "I i d o v é N o v i n y" states that the Third S.E.D. Congress has given evidence of the determination of that vanguard of the working class of Germany to contribute to peace, to protect peace.

The Congress has contributed to the strengthening of the progressive forces both in Germany and in other countries and has shown the people in the German Democratic Republic and in the Western part of Germany the way which it is to go. By emphasising the importance of the unification of Germany the Congress has contributed to an intensification of the struggle for that claim.

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ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ TISKOVÁ KANCELÁŘ CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY

CETEK HOME SERVICE



Bulletin No.2. /558/

Prague, July 27th, 1950

12.30 p.m.

SOVIET FILM ON FOUNDER OF RUSSIAN AVIATION

Karlovy Vary, July 27th

"Zhukovsky", a Soviet film biography of the founder of Russian aviation, was shown at the International Film Festival here yesterday. The film, which is in colour, was directed by the famous V.I. Pudovkin. Yuri Yurovski plays the title role.

The film shows how the great Russian mathematician and physicist Nikolay Yegorovich Zhukovsky fought unsuccessfully against Tsarist officialdom to make use of his scientific research into the capabilities of heavier than air craft and how only after the October Revolution, when he was 70 years old, he won recognition of his work.

Introducing the film, the Soviet Deputy Minister of Cinematography Nikolay Semenov explained to the audience the aim followed by all Soviet biographical films. "In filming the lives of famous people we are not interested in their private life nor in their insignificant love affairs. We are interested primarily in their work for the common good," the Deputy Minister declared.

He said that British film makers had done a disservice to the national hero Lord Nelson when in the film "Lady Hamilton" they presented him as a "great and devoted lover rather than as a famous naval commander."

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FIRST LONG RUMANIAN FILM PRESENTED AT FESTIVAL

Karlovy Vary, July 27th

"Stormy Valley", Rumania's first full-length film, was screened here yesterday.

The work of director Paul Calinescu, the picture gives a dramatised version of the construction of the Rumanian youth railway connecting an industrial district with an agricultural one. Rumanian youth is seen helping to build up its country and thwarting the attempts of saboteurs to interfere with work on the railway.

The Rumanian film director Dimitru Neleanu described to the audience the difficult beginnings of Rumanian cinematography and explained the social conditions depicted in "Stormy Valley".

SOVIET, DUTCH, DANISH AND BELGIAN SHORT FILMS SHOWN

Karlovy Vary, July 27th

Yesterday's programme of short films competing for the Festival prize included "The Story of the Forest" and "Elbrus" from the USSR. The first is a coloured medium-length nature picture showing the life of a beaver family in its natural surroundings, the second accompanies a mountaineering expedition to the top of the Caucassian Elbrus, the highest mountain in Europe.

The Netherlands presented a film on a Dutch district, its towns and its countryside. Denmark entered "The Plough", narrating the development of this implement from the earliest days up to the present, and Belgium showed an instructive film on child care.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF NEW HUNGARIAN FILM

Karlovy Vary, July 27th

The just completed Hungarian full-length feature film "Life is Beautiful With a Song" was shown at a special performance at the Festival yesterday.

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The film is directed by Márton Keleti and deals in a light vein with the establishment of a new factory singers choir.

THE INTERNATIONAL FILM CONFERENCE

Karlovy Vary, July 27th

Hungarian, Bulgarian, Rumanian, German, Czechoslovak, Polish and Chinese delegates to the International Film Conference spoke of films in people's democratic countries at the fifth session of the conference yesterday.

Mr.I.Kende /Hungary/ stressed the leading role played by Soviet cinematography which acted as a teacher to the film industries of the People's Democracies. People's democratic films were still,generally speaking,unable successfully to show the daily life and work in these countries although there were exceptions such as the Chinese "Chao", the German "Board of Gods", the Bulgarian "Kalim Orel" and the Hungarian "Her Success", Mr.Kende said. The only way to get rid of these shortcomings was to learn from Soviet films.

Mr.Traicho Dobroslavsky, Director General of Bulgarian cinematography, outlined the development of his country's film industry for which the liberation of Bulgaria by the Soviet Army had opened up great possibilities.

Mr.Nicolae Bellu /Rumania/ demanded that people's democratic films should follow the Soviet example in paying more attention to educating the people towards greater class vigilance and towards combating remnants of the capitalist past.

Mr.Fritz Erpenberk /German Democratic Republic/ stressed the struggle for peace as the most topical and urgent theme for all film makers and particularly for the film workers of Germany.

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Progressive German cinematography was taking advantage of the opportunity given it by the Soviet Union and was trying to make an active contribution to the cause of peace, Mr. Erpenberk declared.

Mr. Miroslav Galuška /Czechoslovakia/ praised Chinese cinematography as well as the Hungarian film "Her Success" and the Bulgarian "Kalin Orel". He attributed the rising standards of people's democratic films to the national and social liberation of the peoples in those countries.

Mr. Jerzy Toeplitz /Poland/ reported on a recent conference of the Polish United Workers Party which had discussed Polish cinematography. The conference had given the incorrect presentation of class problems, universal humanism and a tendency to overlook the class struggle as the chief shortcomings of Polish films, Mr. Toeplitz said, pointing out that intensive political schooling of film workers and the cooperation of authors in the writing of screenplays could alone remove these deficiencies.

Mr. Chian Shao-chang /China/ gave the conference a description of the birth of Chinese democratic cinematography which came into being during the war when it was able to register the victorious advance of the liberating armies.

Mr. Kálmán Nádasdy /Hungary/ spoke on conditions in the Hungarian film industry, saying that various unhealthy bourgeois tendencies had found expression in it before nationalisation. "But just as with Soviet assistance Socialism triumphed in Hungary, the new conception of art is triumphing in Hungarian films," the Hungarian director said.

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